



# Roosevelt Dies Suddenly in Sleep; Nation Mourns Loss of Ex-President

## Italians Hail Wilson As 'Apostle'

Turin, Last Stop on His Triumphant Tour Hears World Peace Plea

Great Ovarions Stir President

Thousands Vainly Crowd to Kiss Hand of Executive; In Paris To-day

By Frederick Moore  
New York Tribune  
Special Cable Service  
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TURIN, Jan. 6.—After an all-night ride, President Wilson and party arrived, at 9 o'clock this morning, at Turin, Northern Italy's most modern city, noted for its advanced political views.

The Mayor of Turin, in greeting the President, called him "the new apostle of liberty."

Despite the drizzling rain, great crowds stood thick in the streets behind the lines of soldiers. The Presidential procession, in closed motor cars and bearing Italian and American flags, traversed Via Roma and Via Garibaldi to the Palazzo di Citta, where, after receiving Turin's official welcome, the President appeared on the palace balcony, standing bareheaded in the rain, and briefly addressed the people packed in the small, open square before him.

He concluded his address with the Italian phrase, proclaimed so vigorously and clearly as to reach the walls of the majestic buildings inclosing the quaint open square, "Viva Italia!"

After lunch with several hundred of Turin's leading citizens at the San Carlo Philharmonic Hall, a private palace of great beauty, the Wilsons bade farewell to Italy this afternoon and started for Paris.

**Doctrine of Brotherhood**

With relentless energy President Wilson, in his pilgrimage through Italy, preached his doctrine of brotherhood among the peoples.

Speaking before great audiences, special delegations, small groups of supporters and individual statesmen, he declared to all that the old order of civil governments must pass and a league of nations must be inaugurated.

In a pouring rain he drove through the streets of Genoa yesterday morning to make known at the Ducal Palace, which is now the City Hall, his project for world peace. He came as the prophet of the New World to the birthplace of Christopher Columbus, the discoverer, and was received with all the ancient ceremony of that city and with the customary acclamations and shouts of support for his new creed.

Not only the people and the newspapers acclaimed him, but the acclamations were displayed on the walls of the narrow streets, and wide-open places of the ancient Mediterranean city bristled with posters carrying such inscriptions as "Woodrow Wilson—Defender," "Wilson—Knight of Humanity," "Wilson—Leader of Humanity."

The royal train, bearing the President and his party, was greeted at every important station between Genoa and Milan by guards of honor, among whom British officers and American Red Cross workers were conspicuous.

Milan received him with a display only second to Rome's. The route from the station through the principal streets was lined with Italian veterans, behind whom were crowded masses of people.

**Crowds Cheer President**

In the great square before Milan's magnificent cathedral and royal palace a vast crowd assembled, including delegates of ancient and civic orders, carrying historical banners and making a medieval picture against the gray walls of the cathedral and the palace. As an American travelling with the President said, it was one of the most inspiring scenes he had seen in Europe.

At Milan the President made the significant statement that the whole social structure of the world rested upon the working classes, and intimat-

## Wilson Will Return To Address Congress

PARIS, Jan. 6.—President Wilson will return to the United States to attend the closing sessions of the present Congress, leaving Europe about Feb. 12, and will come back to France for the later sittings of the peace congress, according to present plans.

The President not only intends to be in Washington before Congress closes, but to deliver several addresses concerning the settlement of the war and the establishment of a peace which it is hoped will be durable.

He is expected to return to France soon after March 4.

## Deportations To Curb 'Red' Menace in U. S.

**Nation-Wide Arrests Also Are Promised in Federal Crusade on Bolsheviks**

Deportations and a series of nationwide arrests to curb the growing menace of Bolshevism were promised yesterday by officials of the Department of Justice, who asserted that the "Reds" are more dangerous now to the safety of the country than the Teutonic propaganda and espionage rings were when the United States entered the war.

Evidence that the Bolshevik propaganda in this country is being financed by Lenin and Trotsky and that effort is being made to break up the American Federation of Labor, has been gathered by the Department of Justice, Special Attorney General Alfred L. Becker, who has been investigating enemy propaganda, said yesterday that a huge sum had been sent here from Russia for propaganda. This money went from Siberia to Japan and was later transferred to San Francisco. It is now being held by a man in New York who is suspected of being Trotsky's personal representative. Mr. Becker said he understood that about \$100,000 had already been sent to America.

The I. W. W., various anarchist groups and radical Socialists have joined forces with the Bolsheviks, according to the Department of Justice. In addition they are said to be getting aid from the Socialist Labor party and the Workers' International Industrial Union, and are enlisting recruits from the radical elements in all labor organizations.

**Two Bolshevik Organs**

Department of Justice officials say the Bolsheviks have two official organs in this country devoted exclusively to the dissemination of "Red" propaganda—"The New York Mirror" and "The Revolutionary Age," published at 855 Washington Street, Boston. Gregory Weinstein and Nicholas Horowitz edit "The New York Mirror" and the Boston paper is edited by Louis Frania. Among the contributing editors of "The Revolutionary Age" are John Reed, Edmund McAlpine, Gregory Weinstein, Nicholas Horowitz, Scott Nearing and Sautere Naorveta, a Finn.

Tons of propaganda books designed to sway the masses to Bolshevism have been sent out. This propaganda is against the use of American soldiers in Russia. It attacks the Mooney prosecution and demands the immediate release of so-called political prisoners, among whom are Alexander Berkman, Emma Goldman and Roger Baldwin.

The Federal authorities, in pointing out the growing menace, say that they have files on more than 2,000 leaders and assert that there are more than half a million Bolsheviks or sympathizers in the New York district alone. They point out that the leaders are aliens and can be deported and that 85 per cent of the members are foreign born.

**Meetings Held Nightly**

"Meetings are being held every night, some in secret and some in public," said a high Federal official. "The highbrow radicals are doing everything in their power to have the espionage act repealed. They are the teachers, editors and professional pacifists who, when they saw their cause beaten when we entered the war and defeated Germany, threw their strength to the Bolsheviks."

This official also said that the League for Amnesty of Political Prisoners and the Workers' Defence Union have been cooperating with the Bolsheviks. He said the New York Bolsheviks are divided into two classes, the Russian workers and the anarchists, and that they operate in five groups, which have been commissioned to "do this work has not been very successful."

Continued on page eleven

## Berlin at War With Red Russia

**Diplomatic Hostilities Exist and Military Measures Are to Follow Soon**

**Spartacides Start Revolt in Germany**

**Radicals Seize Five Newspapers and Attempt to Operate Government**

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Germany has taken diplomatic and is about to take military measures against the Bolshevik government of Russia, according to a German official statement received here by wireless to-day.

The message says: "The advance of the Bolsheviks and the presence in Berlin of M. Radek (a Bolshevik emissary) have brought about a diplomatic state of war with Russia and a military state of war almost has intervened. Germany, faced with the necessity, not for the purpose of pleasing the Entente, but of protecting her own interests, must intervene energetically by taking diplomatic and military measures."

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 6.—There was an attempt at a coup d'etat in Berlin yesterday, it is believed here, on the basis of advice from the German capital.

**Attempt to Seize Power**

The Spartacus group made an effort to seize the reins of power. The offices of the "Tageblatt," "Vossische Zeitung," "Lokal Anzeiger," "Vorwarts" and "Morgenpost" were occupied by the Spartacides, according to a telegram from Berlin. It is added that the newspapers will not appear Monday, with the exception of the "Vorwarts," which will be issued by a committee of revolutionary workingmen.

The office of the Wolff Bureau has been closed by the Spartacides, and the news agency has ceased operations. There had been intimations that an overturn of some sort in the German capital was expected Saturday.

The offices of the Wolff Bureau and the leading newspapers are concentrated in a small area south of Unter den Linden, which is accessible from Oranienburg, a workingmen's quarter. This is one of the strongholds of the Spartacides, who previously seized newspaper offices, but were unable to gain control of the city.

## Germany Expects to Unite With Allies To Repel Bolsheviks

By Joseph G. Saxe  
(By Wireles)

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BERLIN, Jan. 6.—Great excitement has been caused throughout Germany by recent events in the Baltic provinces. The situation appears to be puzzling indeed. It is difficult to forecast what strange developments it may yet hold.

Reports are coming of common action by German and Entente troops against the Bolshevik forces.

The facts appear to be that the newly established democratic republics of Estonia and Livonia have applied to the Entente for help against strong forces of Bolsheviks, which are steadily advancing. The Entente hesitated to comply, and merely sent small naval forces, but, being desirous of blocking the Soviet government's road to the west and keeping the Baltic provinces, with their ports and railways, under its control, the Entente ordered the German occupation authorities to keep German troops in the country until further notice for the purpose of repelling the Bolsheviks.

**Based on Armistice**

In justification of this demand the Entente officials referred to Section 12 of the armistice convention, about which important correspondence has passed between the Allied supreme command and the German armistice commission.

Section 12 sets forth that all German troops now in former Russian territory must retire behind the original German frontiers as soon as the Allies think it opportune, having regard for the internal condition of those areas.

Continued on page nine

## Roosevelt's Death Stirs Washington

**Congress Adjourns Out of Respect to Memory of the Former President**

**Baker and Daniels Praise His Career**

**Supreme Court Sets Precedent by Adjourning Immediately on News**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The national capital was shocked beyond measure by the news of Colonel Roosevelt's death. It came with a suddenness that staggered officials of the government and members of Congress. Everywhere surprise was succeeded by expressions of profound and universal regret.

Both houses of Congress adjourned out of respect, and all committee meetings and hearings immediately were called off for the day. The Supreme Court of the United States did the unprecedented thing of adjourning immediately after it met without attempting to dispose of any business.

The State Department, on being informed of the Colonel's death, at once flashed a message to President Wilson, advising him of the fact. At a late hour this evening the department was without information that the message had been received. It rests with the President to decide whether the War Department shall arrange for a military funeral. The thought among his advisers here is that he will first communicate his condolences to Mrs. Roosevelt, and consult her wishes in the matter.

**Baker Shocked by News**

"If the family desires representation from the army and navy at Colonel Roosevelt's funeral," said Secretary of War Baker, "the arrangements will be made by Major General J. Franklin Bell, commander of the Eastern Department."

"I did not know that Colonel Roosevelt's illness was so grave," the Secretary of War added, "and I am greatly shocked at his sudden death. During his long and brilliant career he touched the public life of America in more ways than any other of our public men. His relations to the navy and to the army are, of course, a part of the history of these two services, and during his terms as President he brought his personal personality and great energy to bear upon economic problems of the greatest moment."

"I do not know of any career which combined so many diversified and intensively pursued activities—frontiersman, explorer, naturalist, seaman, soldier, executive and publicist. In each of those relations he was conspicuous and left his mark. Taken all in all, it is the close of a great career, typically American and marked at every point by loyalty to American ideals, as well as by resistless energy and determination."

Naval vessels and naval stations in all parts of the world were ordered to fly flags at halfmast. Following in the order sent out by Secretary of the Navy Daniels:

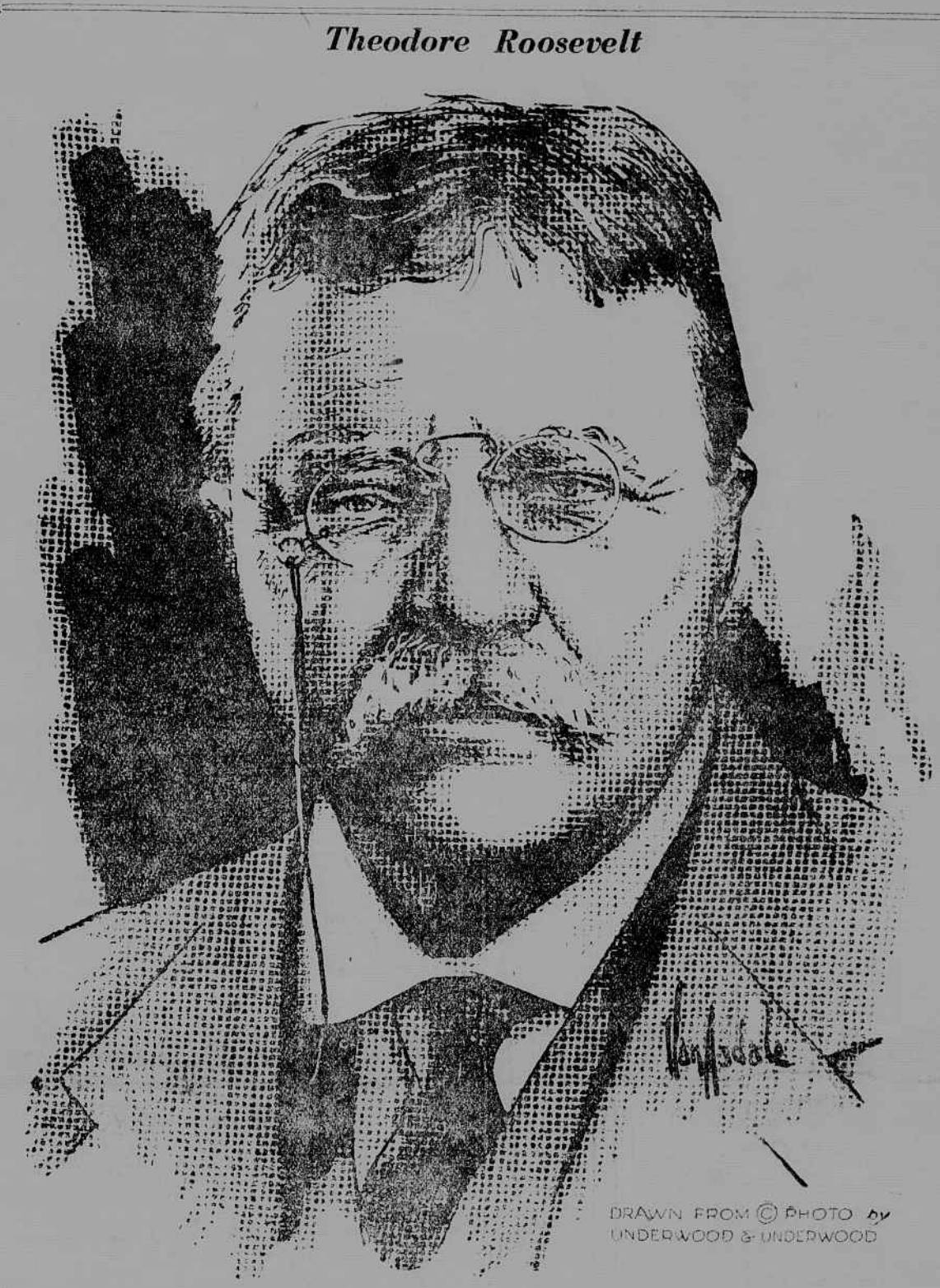
"Ex-President Roosevelt died this morning. Colors are to be halfmasted until sunset this evening."

**Daniels Praises Career**

Later Secretary Daniels issued the following statement:

"The death of ex-President Roosevelt removes one of the ablest of the dynamic forces this country has produced. He has blazed new paths and refused to be fettered by conventions that other distinguished men recognized. Original, forceful, courageous, he was the monitor of millions of his fellow countrymen, who will miss his inspiring leadership. I knew him first when he was chairman of the Civil Service Commission in Cleveland's last administration. Always he was a virile leader, inviting contests and dealing heavy blows to those with whom he did not agree. His personality was dominant and compelling. He was interested in everything that concerned his country and the world. He was ready with his remedy for every ill and supremely confident that his remedy was the best. Believing in himself and the cause he espoused, he threw himself into every conflict with

Continued on page six



Theodore Roosevelt  
The full story of Colonel Roosevelt's Career On pages 12 and 13

## T. R. Famous as Phrase Maker Taft Mourns Death As Personal Loss

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 6.—Commenting on the death of Mr. Roosevelt, William H. Taft said to-day:

"I am deeply shocked by the death of Colonel Roosevelt. I saw him in the hospital six weeks ago, and he seemed to be very vigorous. He was suffering from rheumatism, but his voice was strong, his personality was as vigorous as ever, and his interest in questions of the day as tense and acute as always."

"I mourn his loss personally, and I greatly regret it for the sake of his country."

Asked if he thought Colonel Roosevelt's death would affect the international future of the nation, Mr. Taft replied:

"That's a difficult question to answer. His influence and advice were important. His patriotic Americanism will be missed, of course. I am very, very sorry."

**Bryan Pays Tribute to Colonel's Rare Qualities**

"Picturesque Career Will Form Fascinating Chapter of Nation's History"

BALTIMORE, Jan. 6.—William Jennings Bryan, who is staying in Baltimore while his wife is undergoing treatment at Johns Hopkins Hospital, paid the following tribute to Colonel Roosevelt:

"The rare qualities that won for Colonel Roosevelt a multitude of devoted followers naturally arrayed against him a host of opponents, but his death puts an end to controversy and he will be mourned by foe as well as by friend."

"He was a great American and made a profound impression on the thought of his generation. His picturesque career will form a fascinating chapter in our nation's history."

If you have money, buy more LIBERTY BONDS—from us. If you need money, we will buy LIBERTY BONDS—from you. John Muir & Co., 61 E. Wabash—Advt.

## Blood Clot Ends Career Of Colonel At His Home

**Simple Funeral Service, for Close Friends Only, To Be Held in Oyster Bay To-morrow Noon**

**Family Scattered Over 2 Continents**

**Only Servant at Bedside as Statesman Breathes Last; Had Complained of Feeling Depression**

Theodore Roosevelt, twenty-sixth President of the United States, died at 4:15 yesterday morning in his home on Sagamore Hill, Oyster Bay.

The man who had filled sixty years with "strenuous life"; who had been author, naturalist, explorer, rancher, historian, publicist, statesman and, above all, patriot, died peacefully in his sleep.

Only a negro servant, James Amos, witnessed his passing. Two of the four sons he had given to the nation's service are still abroad. His two daughters were away. His wife had sat by his bedside until 2 o'clock and had then gone to bed, little thinking he was in danger.

The end came quietly and painlessly. Amos suddenly realized that his employer had stopped breathing. That was all.

America is mourning the loss of him whom statesmen yesterday united in terming one of her greatest sons. Throughout the country flags on all public buildings fluttered at halfmast.

**Senator Lodge Breaks Down**

In Washington the Senate and House adjourned upon receiving the news. Senator Lodge, a lifelong friend of the Colonel, broke down during the brief tribute he was speaking. The Supreme Court of the United States, on motion of Attorney General Gregory, also adjourned. Ships of the navy have been ordered to halfmast their ensigns in memory of their former commander in chief.

When the State Legislature meets to-morrow night it is probable that it, too, will adjourn. Governor Smith's first official proclamation since he took office was to order the flags placed at halfmast on all state buildings.

The immediate cause of Colonel Roosevelt's death, in non-technical language, was a blood clot in the lungs. In the language of the medical profession, as expressed in the death certificate signed by Dr. George W. Fuller, the cause of death was "pulmonary embolism."

Colonel Roosevelt's death was as unexpected as it was painless. He had retired at 11 o'clock Sunday night after an evening spent in dictating a letter to his son Kermit, a captain in the army now in Germany, and in correcting the proof of an editorial for the "Metropolitan Magazine."

**Complained of Depression**

During the day he had been about the house, apparently in better condition than usual, except that just before retiring he had complained of a sensation of depression about the chest. Because of this, Dr. Fuller, who had been at the house early in the evening, as has been his wont since Colonel Roosevelt returned home on Christmas Day from Roosevelt Hospital, was called. Dr. Fuller examined him carefully, found no indication of anything wrong with heart and lungs, and after giving him a slight stimulant, left him.

Immediately the physician had gone, the Colonel was assisted to bed by Amos, his negro man servant, who had been with him since White House days.

It took him but a moment to settle between the sheets and almost immediately after a cheery "Please put out the light, James," he was sound asleep.

**Finds Colonel Dying**

In his report to the family Amos said that in the adjoining room he could hear the Colonel breathing softly until just after 4 o'clock, when he was aroused from a half slumber by absolute quiet in the Colonel's room. He hurried in and found him breathing irregularly, but softly, though his temperature seemed normal and his brow was dry. He immediately called Miss Alice Thome, a nurse, who had been engaged to assist in caring for the colonel on Saturday. She called Mrs.